

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
LAREDO DIVISION

JOSH LIMAS

Plaintiff

VS.

DAKADA ENTERPRISES, LLC

Defendant

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CIVIL ACTION NO.

COMPLAINT

TO THE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff JOSH LIMAS and brings this cause of action against DAKADA ENTERPRISES, LLC, (“DAKADA”). DAKADA ENTERPRISES, LLC, owns, controls, manages, and rents the real estate, property, and improvements in Hebbronville, Texas where a business named Pizza Inn operates. Mr. LIMAS respectfully shows that the Defendant’s real estate, property, and improvements at the location are not accessible to individuals with mobility impairments and disabilities, in violation of federal law.

I. CLAIM

1. Mr. LIMAS, a person with a physical disability and mobility impairments, brings this action for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees, costs, and litigation expenses against Defendant for violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12181, *et seq.* (“ADA”), and its attendant regulations, the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (“ADAAG”).

2. Defendant refused to provide Mr. LIMAS and others similarly situated

with sufficient ADA-compliant parking in the parking lot that serves the Pizza Inn. The Hebbbronville location does not provide an ADA-Compliant Van Accessible disabled parking space. Based on this fact, DAKADA has denied Mr. LIMAS the ability to enjoy the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations at Pizza Inn.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq.

4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), as the events complained of occurred in Hebbbronville, Texas where the DAKADA business is located.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff JOSH LIMAS is an Honorably-discharged and Disabled Veteran, who served who served as an Army Infantry soldier in Afghanistan. Mr. Limas has difficulty walking, is disabled, and has injuries to his shoulder, foot, and back. Mr. LIMAS has significant mobility impairments and uses assistive devices for mobility. Mr. Limas has a disability rating from the Veteran's Administration. He is a "qualified individual with a disability" within the meaning of ADA Title III.

6. Defendant DAKADA ENTERPRISES, LLC, owns, manages, controls, and leases the improvements and building where the Pizza Inn is situated. The address of Pizza Inn is 204 W Viggie, Hebbbronville, TX 78361. As a retail store, the business is a place of public accommodation, operated by a private entity, whose operations affect commerce within the meaning of Title III of the ADA.

7. Defendant DAKADA ENTERPRISES, LLC, is a domestic limited liability company whose headquarters is PO Box 922, Hebbronville, TX 78361. Defendant can be served process via their Registered Agent: Dave L. Gonzalez, 803 N Houston St, Hebbronville, TX 78361.

II. FACTS

8. Pizza Inn is a business establishment and place of public accommodation in Hebbronville, Texas. Pizza Inn is situated on real estate, property, and improvements owned, controlled, managed, and leased out by DAKADA ENTERPRISES, LLC.

9. Pizza Inn is not accessible to disabled individuals because it has zero ADA-Compliant Van Accessible parking spaces in the parking lot that serves the business. The location is missing disabled parking signs.

10. Pictures taken at the location prove this:



Pizza Inn in Hebbbronville TX. Wide angle view of property. No Van Accessible space. No Disabled parking signs.



Pizza Inn in Hebbbronville TX. No Van Accessible Space. No signs.



Pizza Inn in Hebbronville TX. No Disabled Parking Signs.



Pizza Inn in Hebbronville TX. No Disabled Parking Signs.

11. The Plaintiff went to PIZZA INN property located at 204 W Viggie, Hebbbronville, TX 78361 in August of 2020.

12. In encountering and dealing with the lack of an accessible facility, the Plaintiff experienced difficulty and discomfort. These violations denied the Plaintiff full and equal access to facilities, privileges and accommodations offered by the Defendant. Plaintiff has the intent to return to the Pizza Inn.

13. Additionally, on information and belief, the Plaintiff alleges that the failure to remove the barrier was intentional because: (1) this particular barrier is intuitive and obvious; (2) the Defendant exercised control and dominion over the conditions at this location and, therefore, the lack of accessible facilities was not an “accident” because Defendant intended this configuration; (3) Defendant has the means and ability to make the change; and (4) the changes to bring the property into compliance are “readily achievable.”

14. The Defendant’s Hebbbronville location does not have the required number of ADA parking spaces. With 1-25 parking spaces, Defendant must have one ADA-compliant Van Accessible space (96” Wide with 96” Side Access Aisle). This space must be located close to the entrance of the business. *See* pictures above, and **Exhibit 1**.

15. There are no Van Accessible Disabled Parking spaces at the Pizza Inn in Hebbbronville, Texas. In addition, there are no signs for Disabled parking.

16. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §12101, has been federal law for 30 years.

**III. CAUSE OF ACTION - VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS
WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101**

17. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint.

18. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2) (A)(iv). Barriers are defined by reference to the ADAAG, found at 28 C.F.R., Part 36, Appendix “D.”

c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

19. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R., Part 36, Appendix D (herein after “1991

Standards”), section 4.1.2, and 36 C.F.R., Part 1191, Appendix B (herein after “2010 Standards”), section 208.2, if a business provides between 1 and 25 parking spaces, Defendant must have at least one ADA-compliant Van Accessible space (96” Wide with 96” Side Access Aisle) near the business entrance. *See Exhibit 1.*

20. Here, the Defendant did not provide a sufficient number of ADA-compliant parking spaces in its parking lot, although doing so is easily and readily done, and therefore violated the ADA. This is a violation of the law and is discriminatory.

IV. RELIEF REQUESTED

Injunctive Relief

21. Mr. LIMAS will continue to experience unlawful discrimination as a result of Defendant’s refusal to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is necessary so he and all individuals with disabilities can access the Defendant’s property equally, as required by law, and to compel Defendant to repave and restripe the parking lot to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is also necessary to compel Defendant to keep the property in compliance with federal law.

Declaratory Relief

22. Mr. LIMAS is entitled to declaratory judgment concerning Defendant’s violations of law, specifying the rights of individuals with disabilities to access the goods and services at the Defendant’s location.

23. The facts are undisputed and Defendant’s non-compliance with the ADA has been proven through on-site photographs. Plaintiff proves a *prima facie* case of ADA violations by the Defendant.

Attorneys' Fees and Costs

24. Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation costs, and court costs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

THEREFORE, Mr. LIMAS respectfully requests this Court award the following relief:

A. A permanent injunction, compelling Defendant to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act; and enjoining Defendant from violating the ADA and from discriminating against Mr. LIMAS and those similarly-situated, in violation of the law;

B. A declaratory judgment that Defendant's actions are a violation of the ADA;

C. Find that Mr. LIMAS is the prevailing party in this action, and order Defendant liable for Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses; and,

D. Grant such other and additional relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled in this action.

DATED: AUGUST 31, 2020

Respectfully,

By: /s/ R. Bruce Tharpe
R. Bruce Tharpe

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